Mational Republican

W. J. MURTAGH Editor and Proprieto THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN IS published every THE NATIONAL RECORDING IS published every morning (sundays excepted) at the southwest our-net of Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and is furnished to subscribers (by carriers) at £fty

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER IN THE DISTRICT OF CO-

WEDNESDAY MORNING:::::::JULY 28, 1875, PERSONS LEAVING the city during the sum-

mer months can have Tun Danie, NATIONAL REPUBLICAN sent to their address by mail, postage paid, and changed as often as they may require, by ordering it at this office. Terms: Sixteen cents per week, or sixty-six cents per month; invariably in advance. Ir PROFESSOR MARSH's charges against

Secretary Delano had been alleged against a Liberal Republican or a Democrat the Opposition press would have earnestly demanded an investigation of them before calling upon the President to take any defi-nite step in the direction of his removal from office. As it is, the demand for the removal is made before any investigation to show either that Mr. Delano is guilty or that the Professor may have been deceived. These are the simple facts of the case as it now stands, and the public, in justice to an official who has served it long and faithfully, should bear them in mind.

THE lack of consistency in the Democratic party as regards some of the most important questions of public concern is matter that bothers its adherents when they are called upon to explain the fundamental basis upon which it rests its claims for popular support. For example, it has put forward a tariff ticket in New England, a free trade ticket in Mississippi, a pledge to refuse public lands in Virginia, a promise to bestow public lands in Iowa, the inflation of paper money in Ohio, the direct return to hard money in Maine, a strict State rights ticket in South Carolina, with the subjugation and conquest of a seceding State in New York. Truly the Democracy, being able to please everybody, are fortunate but a doubt arises whether hones! people will be satisfied with this you-paysyour-money-and takes-your-choice policy of catering to local prejudices.

THE Pittsburg Commercial is ungenerous enough to charge by innuendo that the publication of a recent article in this journal regarding the Cuban situation was intended to influence the gold and stock market. The decline of gold at the time mentioned serves as a sufficient answer to this, as it shows that the tenor of the article in question was accepted by the gold gamblers as conservative in its tendency, and not calculated to disturb the present condition of the market. It was calculated, however, to attract attention to a subject of greatest importance to the American people, and one which has been the occasion of deepest concern with those in authority both in this country and in Europe. For this reason it appears strange that a journal of the Commercial's accustomed fairness should treat it in such a flippant manner. But we can afford to wait for the vindication of our far distant future.

CUBA-A GENERALIZATION OF FACTS.

Often, and in pointed manner, the atten tion of the people of the United States has been directed to Cuba, but never was there a time in its history when it possessed in more solid interest than the present. In a late editorial we indicated the nature of the current thought of the American people concerning that island, and in this article we propose a discussion of its history, and it will be recognized as apropos to the times by the student of American politics. The sentiment of the American people is in favor of liberty everywhere, and for long years they have watched the struggle of the Cuban patriots for independence with a sympathy constantly cumulative in its character until now, when it seems to demand a direct and emphatic expression. The frequent reference, during the immediate years of the past, to Cuban affairs has familiarized the general reader with Cuban history, but he will recur to it again with pleasure, even to some of its most ancient dates. The territory of the Island of Cuba is just about the size of the State of New York, and is, without doubt, the richest piece of earth on the globe. It was the first land of magnitude discovered by Columbus. Diego, a son of Columbus, made the first European settlement on the island, Baracon, in 1511, and by 1553 every Indian native of the Island had either been killed or driven from it by the cruelty and barbarism of Spanish rule. With varying fortunes it became, toward the close of the eighteenth century, a conspicuous feature in the commercial world. It was not until after the cession of Florids, in 1820, that the United States felt any decided interest in the future of the island, and by 1822 both the English and French nations had been officially informed that the United States would never consent to any arrangement through which Cuba might fall into either of their hands. The first step taken by our Government to gain possession of Cuba was by President Polk, who made an offer to Spain of \$100, 000,000 for it, a proposition which was decidedly declined. In 1849 Lopez, with few followers, succeeded, by representing the Creole population as ready for revol and annexation, in recruiting in the United States a small body of men for the purpose of making a military descent on the island. This was defeated, but in 1851 Lopez got away from New Orleans with some five hundred men. He made no impression and was captured and shot August 16 of that year. In the following year President Fillmore made his administration popular by refusing to join in a treaty with France and Great Britain guaranteeing to Spain possession of Cuba. During the administration of President Pierce the United States vessel Black Warrior was fired upon by a Spanish man-of-war, which act came near opening hostilities. In 1854 our Minusters at London, Paris and Madrid. Messry. Buchanan, Mason and Soule, held a conference at Ostend and Aix la Chapelle, and made the "Ostend Manifesto," which set forth the fact that Cuba ought to become a part of the territory of the United States, and it was also strongly argued at that time that we ought to possess ourselves of it by force, in certain contingencies. Mr. Slidellintroduced a bill into the Senate, which he afterwards withdrew, to place \$30,000,000 at the disposal of the President to help in the acquisition of the island. In 1868 a revolution for independence was organized in Cubs, and from that day to this, a period of seven years, the authority of Spain has not been sufficient to quell it. It was in-

lowing is an important extract : "The laborers, animated by the love for their native land, aspire to the hope of seeing. Cuba happy and prosperous by virtue of its own power, and demand the inviolability of individuals, their homes, their families and the fruits of their labor, which it will have guaranteed by the liberty of conscience, of speech, of the press, by peaceful meetings; in

fact, they demand a government of the country for and by the country, free from an army of parasites and soldlers that only serves to consume it and oppress it, and as nothing of that kind can be obtained from Spain, they intend to fight it with all available means, and drive and uproot its dominion on the face of Cubs."

In 1869 a proclamation was issued to ap-

ase the insurgent Cubans, but it had no effect. Like our own revolutionary, sires they had made up their minds to be free The Island now became the arena of a bloody and devastating war, and in March, 1869, the army, under the patriot general, Quesada, was organized, and soon after this it was strengthened by recruits and a large amount of the munitions of war. It would be tedieus to enumerate the battles fought, the plantations and property destroyed, and the atrocities committed by the Spanish soldiery; but considering the extent of the country and the number of combatants engaged, the rebellion has been on a large scale, and so active in its char acter as to win recognition from some na tions and the marked sympathy of others On General Grant's accession to the Presi dency General Cespedes, commanding the Repulican forces in Cuba, addressed him s letter in which they asked the accordance of belligerent rights and a recognition o independence, and for these reasons, among others, that nineteen twentieths of the in habitants desired it, because with 70,000 mea they were conducting a civilized war fare; because "the United States is the nearest civilized nation to Cuba, whose political institutions strike a responsive

cord in the hearts of all Cubans. The commercial and financial interests of the two peoples being largely identical and reciprocal in their natures, Cuba earnest-ly appeals for the unquestionable right of recognition," and for other reasons equal ly forcible. Following this address hostilities were actively renewed and with vary ing successes on either side. In April, 1869, deputies from all parts of the Island met at Guaimaro, and General Cespedes re signed his provisional authority. The Congress then, with perfect unanimity, proclaimed to the world the Republic of Cubs, and Cespedes was elected President, and M. Quesada commander in chief, and on the 13th of April, 1869, Quesada issued a proclamation, concluding as follows:

a prociamation, concluding as follows:

"I implore you, sens of Cuba, to recollect at
all hours the proclamation of Valmaseda.
That document is an additional proof of the
character of our enemies. Those beings appear
deprived even of those gifts which nature has
conceded to the irrationals—the instinct of
foresight and warning. We have to struggle
with tyrants, always such—the very same ones
of the Inquisition, of the Conquest and of
Spanish domination in America. In faith and
in death they live and succeed the Torquemain death they live and succeed the Torquema-das, the Pizzaros, the Boocs, the Morillos, the Tacons, the Conchas, and the Valmasedas We have to combat with the assassins of the ors of the dead, and with the idolators of gold."

Several desperate fights now took place and in May the important expedition from the United States, under the command of General Jordan, landed at Mayari. In June the Captain General of Cuba, Dulce, resigned, and Rodas, "the Butcher of Cadiz," succeeded him, and at once maugurated a series of the most bloody measures. Jordan was appointed to the command of a district. Several other expeditions were fitted out, but most of them were complete failures with the exception of that of the Lillian. In 1869 Chili and Peru recognized the independence of Cubs, and the most active sympathy was felt in her cause in the United States, and President Grant, in his message of December, 1869, said "the contest had 'at no time assumed the conditions which 'amount to war in the sense of interna-'tional law, or which would show the "existence of a de facto political organization of the insurgents sufficient to justify 'a recognition of belligerency."

At this time, nearly six years ago, the opinion prevailed extensively in Europe and in this country that Spain could not quell the insurrection, and, in fact, her weakness was confessed to the world by granting to the islanders representation in the Cortes, religious freedom and the right to establish independent institutions of credit.

On the 12th of May, 1870, a bill was introduced into our House of Reprewhich provided for a compact tween the United States and the Spanish-American republics. was referred to a special committee, and in their report they argued strongly in favor of the recognition of Cuba, and the bill passed the House by a large majority, but failed in the Senate. The year 1870 was marked by bloody war in all the island and toward its close the insurgent patriots obtained decided advantages at Nafasa and Guaimaro. Informal negotiations for peace were conducted in Washington in December, 1870, but the Cubans would not listen to anything short of complete and unqualified independence. All through the year of 1871 the armed resistance to Spanish authority was continued, but without any special success for the patriots. The orders of the Spanish generals were terrible in their cruelty, and scenes of butchery took place dreadful in their character, and calling for the loudest denunciation in Congress, in the newspapers, and throughout the United States generally. On the 2d of January, 1872, the Legislature of Florida passed resolutions in favor of the independence of Cuba. In 1873 the expedition of the Virginius resulted in the loss of valuable men to the cause, and made a heavy drain upon the finances of the Cuban officials in New York. The history of that affair is fresh in the minds of all our readers. The war has continued all the time, and to-day the insurgents are as devoted as ever to the accomplishment of their ardent desire for liberty. It is felt that the United States should not longer regard the scene as a mere spectator, and that the time has come for a recognition of the true facts in the case. Not wishing to interfere, hoping against hope for peace between Spain and her colony, the war has continued, and now our natural sympathy for a brave and noble people, struggling through years of bitter nisfortune for liberty and independence, perhaps will-as it certainly ought-find an authoritative expression. It would be in accordance with the feelings of the American people, as indicated by the action and votes of representative men of each of the great political parties, and with that broad, national humanity which should guide governmental power. The recent one of the press throughout the country latters and encourages this idea, and notably justifies speedy action in the premises

COLORED SCHOOLS.

It will be seen by a reference to our re port of the proceedings of the colored Board last night that the Attorney for the District, E. L. Stanton, esq., has given an adverse opinion as to the power of the trustees of colored schools to purchase land and erect school buildings for colored children in the cities of Washington and Georgetown. The Congressional legislation governing the colored schools-act July 23, 1866-directs that the cities of Washington and Georgetown shall pay to the trustees of colored schools such a proportion of all moneys received or expended or school or educational purposes, includng the cost of sites, building, furniture, pooks and all other expenditures on acaugurated by the "Junta of Laborers" in count of schools. In 1878 Congress enan address to the people, of which the folarged the board of trustees from three to nine, with a treasurer and secretary, the former giving bonds to amount of \$20,000,

law, was directed to disburse it in accordance with the acts of Congress and the Legisla tive Assembly when so instructed by the trustees. If the position taken by the law officer for the District of Columbia is tena-hie, then the laws affecting the colored schools have been by the trustees and thoes in authority, both in and out of Con-gress, either ignorantly construed or will-fully violated; for construing the law (which was made by Congress expressly o protect the colored children in thei efforts toward being educated) in the light

as represented by the committee in their report the trustees have been enabled to erect the Chamberlain, Lovejoy, Anthony Bowen, John F. Cook, Stevens, Sumner and Lincoln school buildings, without which they would have in the main been unable to educate the thousands of children who attend the schools in those buildings mentioned. The position assumed, we understand, will either compel the trustees to continue for an indefinite period in occupying a miserable barrack, which has been condemned twice by the Board of Health, or turn over 500 children in the street in a district which lacks school accommodation for over 500 already. We hope the honorable Commissioners will give the matter their serious consideration for it is a matter that not only affects the colored people, but the entire community.

CHICO PRAUDS. Mr. Bidwell, the Opposition candidate for Governor of California, occupies the unenviable position just now of being unable to disprove a charge alleged agr him by Senstor Sargent and Secretary Gorham, of having fraudulently procured a title to twenty-odd thousand acres of land which forms the greater portion of his private estate. He has attempted to answer the charge, but has aignally failed. The Sacramento Record-Union, in order that its readers may form a clear conception of the case and decide intelligently upon the sound-ness of his defense, has examined the statements of both parties, with the following

CALIFORNIA POLITICS-THE ARROYO

"It was charged by Senator Sargent that in 1844 one William Dickey, a naturalized citizen of Mexico, applied to Gov. Micheltorena for a grant of five leagues on the Arroyo Chico; that the Governor 'declined to give title, but wrote a permission for Dickey to herd cattle on the land until he (the Governor) could find time to visit that part of the State; but meanwhile stipulated that Dickey should not build on the land, injure any roads or crossings, should not sell the land, and that he should hold subject to the future disposition of the land by the Mexican Government.' Senator Sargent goes on to say that 'on this permission Dickey entered on the land, put up a log-house, and herded a few horses and cattle on it. The land was not measured, there was no final de-"It was charged by Senator Sargent that in land was not measured, there was no final de livery of possession, and none of the acts were done required by the Mexican coloniza-tion laws. The paper under which the entry was made was in no sense a title, but delared the land still subject to the disposa t its pleasure of the Mexican Government.' t was further slieged that in the fall of 1844 an insurrection broke out, and that Gov. Micheltorena, for the purpose of securing the aid of foreign settlers, then gave Sutter authority to grant provisional titles to land, agreeing that the Mexican Government should subsequently confirm them. This document was issued on the 23d December, 1844, and we desire our readers to mark the date. Dickey, the original holder of the Arroyo Chico grant, received one of the Sutter general titles, together with several other persons. But when, the country having meantime passed under the ownership of the United States, these cases were appealed to the United 1844 an insurrection broke out, and that Gov under the ownership of the United States, these cases were appealed to the United States Supreme Court, that tribunal rejected all the claims based on the Sutter general title, holding that 'the considerations on which they were made have no reference to the colonization laws of Mexico. The promises of Micheltorena to Sutter, and through Suiter to the foreign voluntees, did not confer-Sutter to the foreign volunteers, did not confi a title to any part of the public domain, nor convert any incipient pretensions into a vested interest.' As we have said, all the claims resting on the Sutter general title were re-jected, with one exception, that exception being Mr. Bidwell's claim; and that was never being Mr. Bidwell's claim; and that was never brought into court, having been dismissed on the recommendation and at the instance of At-torney General Black. According to Senator Sargent, therefore, Mr. Bidwell holds his ranch on a title which has been declared invalid by the Supreme Court, and his possession was secured by procuring an inequitable and im-proper dismissal of the case, as is assumed

arough corrupt agencies.
"To set up a valid defense against the charge "To set up a valid defense against the charge it is mecessary for Mr. Bidwell to show that the title to his ranch rested on better authority than the Sutter general title; and this he has endeavored to do with what measure of success remains to be seen. Mr. Bidwell atates that on the 18th of November, 1844, (or a month before the authority for the Sutter general title was issued by Governor Micheltorona,) a provisional grant was issued to William Dickey, of five leagues of land on the Arroyo Chico, constituting the Bidwell ranch. He declares that the issuance of this provisional grant removed the cause from the class of those which rested entirely on the Sutter general title; that it was the only case in which such a provisional grant was issued; and that such a provisional grant was issued; and that it was on representation of this peculiar distinguishing fact that Attorney General Black consented to recommend the diamissal of the case. This we take to be the gist of Mr. Bidwell's defense, though his remarks are so rambling, involved and disorderly that much patient attention is required to extract even so much from the mass. He further states that Dickey had a copy of the Sutter general title, and that in 1845 he took it to Governor Pio Pico, who confirmed it and issued a full title. We may remark upon this that it is at odds with the statement of Senator Sargent, who asserts that Dickey did not receive his copy of the Sutter general title until fifteen such a provisional grant was iss who asserts that Dickey did not receive his copy of the Sutter general title until fifteen months after Micheltorena had given Sutter that authority, and this would pring the date to 1846, or a year later than Mr. Bidwell's statement makes it. This, however, is not specially important, since Mr. Bidwell admits that all the titles deriving through Sutter went down together before the decision of the Supreme Court. Everything, therefore, depends upon that alleged provisional grant which, we

that all the titles deriving through Sutter wentdown together before the decision of the Supreme Court. Everything, therefore, depends
upon that alleged provisional grant which, we
are told, is still in the archivgs, and which we
will now examine the history of a little.

"We note at the outset the peculiarity that
Mr. Bidwell does not speak of his own knowledge concerning this document, but informs
the audience that Mr. R. C. Hopkins "aays" it
is extant. In a case of this sort more direct
and explicit testimony is demanded, but as the
matter is not closed, and as the provisional
grant will have to be brought in evidence,
nothing is lost by Mr. Bidwell's omissions.
The question has now narrowed itself down to
this: What is the true character of the document spoken of by Mr. Bidwell as the provisional grant? Going back to Senator Sargent's
charge, we find him referring to something
that looks suspiciously like it, in that 'permission to herd cattle' which Governor Micheltorena granted Dickey in 1844, (the same year
as the alleged issue of the provisional grant,)
but which, according to Sargent, 'was in no
sense a title.' In fact, it seems quite probable
that Mr. Bidwell is now endeavoring to make
it appear that this document was in fact a provisional grant, and until we know precisely
what the document contains it is of course impossible to say whether he or Sargent is right.
If a bono fide provisional grant was issued in
November, 1844, to Dickey, we presume that
Attorney General Black would have been justified in holding that it removed the Arroyo
Chico ranch from the operation of the Sapreme
Court rulings against the Sutter general title.
But if it should 'prove that the alieged provisional grant is nothing more than the permission to herd cattle, accompanied by stipulations retaining the fee in the Mexican Government, it will be no longer possible to donbt
that Mr. Bidwell's case rests on precisely the
same grounds as the rejected Sutter general
title, and that its dismissal was p or corruption. Until the document dated 18th November, 1844, is produced, no definite judg ment can be formed of the merits of the case, but we have probably satisfied our readers by this time that Ms. Bidwell's defense is incomthis time that Mr. Bidwell's defense is incomplete, and that in neglecting to produce the expediente upon which his whole argument rests, he has displayed rather a singular want of judgment, or a suspicious willingness to mystify the public. Since he has declined to put this document in evidence, however, it becomes incumbent on Senator Sargent to do so. If it is really what Mr. Bidwell represents it, (or rather implies it to be, his skirts will be clear from the charge of fraud; if it is what Senator Sargent declares it to be, the charge of fraud will have to be regarded as well nigh proven."

THE STATEMENT that Secretary Dela has at any time, in connection with his much-talked of resignation, threatened to make things unpleasant for the Adminis-tration if he should not be allowed to retain his present position, is unqualifiedly false. The relations between him and the President are of a friendly character, and will inue to be unless the pending investigation into the affairs of Red Cloud and other Indian agencies should develop— what the President does not expect they

has been guilty of abusing the public trusts reposed in him. He has been at all times willing to vacate his office upon the suggest tion or request of the President; but having received no such suggestion or request will received no such suggestion or request will remain Secretary of the Interior until the investigation alluded to is completed. Rely-ing upon a complete vindication by the commission having the matter in charge, he will then take such steps as his private in-terests may seem to demand.

CONUNDEUMS FROM AND FOR THE

To the Bettor of the National Republican: Sin: The Tribune sake whother it is "tyranny for printers or other workmen to insist upon the prompt payment of what is due them! To hand together to enforce that payment? naist that they shall have market money for their families after they have earned it! To insist upon a certain price for composi when they know that they cannot decently support their families for less ! To object to eing paid off in bogus checks which represe nothing in bank? To all of these inquirie employing printers of Washington promptly and emphatically answer no!
Now, let the organ of the Typographical Union answer, without hesitation or equivoca-

tion, the following:

1. Is it "tyranny" for a body of workmen to prevent others of the same trade, members or not members of their organization, from earning an honest livelihood by working for such wages as they may deem reasonable and 2. Is it "tyranny" for a body of workmen to

prevent an employer from employing such competent and deserving workmen as he may see fit, at such wages as may be mutually satisfactory? 3. Is it "tyranny" for a body of workmen o prevent the children of honest and industrious American parents from learning such trades as they may wish, thus keeping the skilled labor of the country in the hands of

breigners, and compelling the rising generation to grow up idlers and vagabonds? These things the Typographical Union is doing, and its organ is challenged to deny or

Political and Otherwise. Senator Morton will make his first speech is the Ohio canvass at Urbana, August 7. There is considerable curiosity manifested as to the position he will assume on the currency ques-

In the West they want to know how "Blaine and Blow" or "Blaine and Beveridge" would run in 1876. Blaine might chill, Blow would verturn, and Beveridge would stupify the op-

The Scotchmen, in order to escape defeat left the country the day before the American team arrived. It is the first time a Scotchman has ever failed to come to the "scratch." It's spuff ced.

Senator Logan, of Illinois, now in San Franisco, has yielded to the solicitations of the Republican State Committee of California and will deliver several speeches during the pending compaign in that State.

Mrs. Laura Gordon, editress of the Stockton (Cal.) Leader, has temporarily retired from the tripod, because, as she says, the present campaign promises to be too boisterous for lady to participate in. Nonsense, Laura! Gird on the armor and stand at your post. Those exiles of the New York Herald miss

their tenses too often to be novel. Yesterday it was "Captain Webb, of the Emerald, seemed 00 miles for a wager." In a few days it will be. "The scientific man of the Arctic expedition class the north pole to see"-what he could

The justice of the peace who married couple in Jersey City a few days since, an took the bottom penny the poor bride had and then compelled the sheriff and his deputy to make up the balance of his fee, may die but he won't get much pleasure out of the incident.

A man appeared at Galveston, Texas, proclaiming himself "The Lord of Hosts." Some of the local papers think he is an imposter Hosts of just such fellows, are discibuted through the country, and if the Lord in his merciful kindness would transplant them in a sphere of higher and more certain usefulness it might be the means of taking some of the fool. ishness out of them.

Harper's Weekly is forced to admit that Gov. Tilden's claim of having saved such large sums to the treasury by vetoes appears, or inspection, rather fishy. It finds that this sum is made up by "vetoing appropriation already expended, and others which could not be expended," and concludes that these puffs about Governor Tilden's great real for reform and economy need to be scrutinized pretty

Samuel Tilden has proven a first-class failure as a persistent reformer. He promised the citizens of New York a thousand-paged edition of thorough reformation, and now contents himself by presenting them with an eight-page pamphiet of imbedied canal bosh. His firmness consists principally in shielding the culpable and leading spirits of the canal ation, who, perchance, were his friends

John Morrissey has stepped down and out John Kelly was the motive power. The ex-pugilist and expert gambler turns elightly pale about the upper lip, and pressing his finger nails deep into his palms, quietly remarks "This may be the hour of your triumph, John Kelly, but there is a day of reckoning to come," and then, boisterously, "Whoop! An'show me the mon who sthepped on the tail of me coat.' Henry Clay Dean has suddenly appeared above the political horizon as a stumper for the Democracy of Ohio. Three men of his po litical pedigree and wonderful Jaw capacity, stumping that State in the heat of a lively campaign, would be a sight well calculated to draw a crowd that is fond of bosh and gual

ever, is according to the eternal fitness o The prospect of the Republicans winning a victory in Ohio next fall are continually im proving. The old dissensions in the party have ied out, there is a better feeling toward the Administration, and the inflation policy of the Democrats is arousing more and more opposi-tion. With Sam Carey on the Democratic platform and an extreme and destructive infla tion plank in it as the principal feature, the

Democracy presents a front bristling with

and inflation nonsense. The selection, how

Judas got his thirty pieces of silver and then quietly went off to a sequestered spot and wisely hung himself. There are scores of weak-kneed Republicans mousing and browsing around the country injuring the Republican cause by their gush and temerity, who would most magnificently bless the world should they follow the betrayer's example in shuffling off the mortal coil, by adjusting the hemp coil making the knot secure just under the let

Pendleton's pyrotechnical speech of various and amusing financial colors is rapidly passing through the hands of scissorial experts, who are struggling to extract the inflation para-graphs for the Ohioan Democracy and the hard-money ideas for the Northwestern resumptionists. To disentangle and disect this most remarkable mixture of financial nonsense and barefaced contradictions is a contract neane saylum will be their home.

The New York Herald is very much afraid that "the era of good feeling" will not con-tinue if the Southern colleges are not invited to take part in the next regatta on Saratoga Lake. "The era of good feeling" appears to be a delicate growth, and one that ought not to be interrupted for slight causes. To spoil the tender nursling by the interposition of enmities growing out of boat racing would be an unpardonable sin. Wait until the infant waxes the quieting syrup of reconciliation.

The first independent party we read of was created during the reign of our old friend bolo-mon, when David rose in rebellion against the Lord's anointed, and is thus described in 2 el, xxiid:

"And every on that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was in contented, gathered themselves unto him, (Darit,) and he became a captain over them; and therewere with him about four hundred men." Could any writer of the present day mere aptly describe the elements of which the 'wo called" is composed to day! We all know the David of modern times, and he has gated

will—testimony to show that Mr. Delano | just about as many followers as the ancient has been guilty of abusing the public trusts | David, and, like him, all will in due time re-

turn to the right path again. The deep-mouthed pelicans of the Pacific coast are eating up the fish in California wa-ters, and the people there are becoming agitated and alarmed. There are a thousand and one eager-palated political pelicans hovering about the Tammany ring-ridden city of New York keeping all they have got that belongs to the public and getting all they can. And yet some of the inhabitants move on in the same dull

Fog-horn Allen, of Ohio, says that a piece o paper stamped by the Government is as much a dollar as a piece of gold stamped by the Government. This declaration he made at Gallipolis last week. Cary, of Ohio, denounce condholders as an "untaxed aristocracy," coupon-elippers," "hosts of thieves." Thei followers tell the people of Ohio that contraction has brought "wide-spread misery, disas-ter and ruln," that it has the effect to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer," that the country needs more money"-paper money, mind you—that the "business of the country is strangled for want of currency, and that "the debtor class is oppressed." Thi is the issue upon which hard-money Pendleton and hard-money Allen and hard-money Cary and the hard-money Cincinnati Biquirer are making the campaign in Ohio to-day upon a soft-money platform. Hoodwink the good people of Ohio if you can—but you can't. The Cincinnati Enquirer" says a commanding perhaps the commanding reason why the De

nocracy will succeed in Ohio this year is found n its position on the financial question, which just now overtops all others. If there is any lack of harmouy in the Democratic party it the State upon this question it is not evide that any Democrat will vote against the ticket because of our platform. It is not probabl that any Democrat will refuse to vote on ac count of our attitude on this question." This is consistency with a vengeance. Such princi ples of manliness and conscientious scruples as aught in the above paragraph would make ine class of voters out of the rising generation They would be so reliable and trustworthy where great national interests are at stake But, of course, if the Democracy are satisfied with such an estimate of their honesty it is their goose that is squalling, and to that music they may dance if they choose. It will simply be repeating the old, old tale of the past de eade of their existence.

It is evident the Pennsylvania Democrats are going to have trouble with the currency uestion this year. Senator Wallace is quoted a emarking that the party in the State is "greatly divided," and that he anticipates a protracted liscussion in the State convention; Chairman Miller, of the Democratic central committee as expressing the opinion that the Ohio plat-form will "engage considerable attention." Other managing brethren say little, but are thought by Republican interviewers to look anxious and careworn. Judge Kelley wishes understood that he has not gone over to the mocracy, and has no intention of doing so he is glad, however, to see correct financial principles obtaining in that organization There are a good many entries for the houor of heading the Democratic ticket, but it is im ossible as yet to pick out the winner. The Philadelphia candidate is-at present-ex-Mayor Daniel M. Fox. The canvass on the Republican side is to be formally opened at Erie on Thursday evening. The Prohibitionists are already hard at work, and talk confidently of running up their vote to at least 15,000. A novelty is announced in the shape of a grand soft-money rally some time next month, with specches from Pendleton and Ewing, of Ohio; Gordon, of Georgia, (who ought to be ashamed of himself,) Kelley, and perhaps Butler, of Massachusetts. The Democratic State convention, it may be mentione is called for September 9. It will be an ap propriate time for angels to trot out their

Our Cuban Policy. (From the Philadelphia Inquirer.)
For years the United States Government has toward Spain, in regard to Cuba, wit a consideration and magnanimity such as it is afe to say no other power on earth would have lisplayed toward her under the same circumtances. For quite as long a time the American people have been animated almost as a unit by a sentiment of sympathy for the struggling patriots and detestation for their foreign ppressors. During that time they would not mly have heartily indorsed any action of the Sovernment that tended to the suppression of the reign of terror Spanish ferocity has inau gurated upon the soil of that fair island, but ave, in fact, constantly urged such action pon the national authorities. And what has een Spain's acknowledgment of America's rbearance? A persistent disregard of all ledges made to the latter; a studied pereution of American citizens, and ointed contempt for their flag upon all casions. Their estates have been embargoed, and pledges to relieve them have beer constantly violated. Acknowledged indebted ness to them for injustices and injury to their ness to them for injustices and injury to their property has not been paid according to equally solemn promises, and the claims have been postponed or set aside with indifference or cool contempt. The same treatment has been accorded to the consideration of all business between the two Governments. Prevarication, delay, bad faith and indifference have been the leading features of the policy of Spain in all transactions with America. American commerce has been hampered by unjust and discriminating port and customs duties. All regulations of trade with the United States have been so devised as to compel the latter to have been so devised as to compel the latter to pay heavy and constant tribute to the treasury of the Captain General. Virtual immunity for outrages upon American citizens, and the rob bery or destruction of their property, appears to be recognized as a fixed principle of Spanish law in the island. In short, Spain's treatment of the United States has been throughout the naurection, such as no petty European power would have tolerated for a moment, and such as Spain would not have dared to exercise THE NEWEST BOOKS. toward any such power. More than this, the abolition of slavery, a matter in which the whole civilized world feels an interest, has not seen attempted, in spite of repeated solemn promises to that effect. In view of this fact, the world is equally concerned with ourselves, aside from the justification afforded by our own long list of grievances, American interference would undoubtedly be tacitly approved, if not hailed with satisfaction, by every European nation. That our Government has not so in-terfered, in spite of the pressure of public opin-ion, is attributable to the policy of peace and justice in our dealings with foreign najustice in our dealings with foreign ma-tions, which is one of the traditions re-ceived from the founders of our nation. But there is a point beyond which even magnanimity can no longer forbear. That point has been long since reached in the estimation of by far the majority of the American people, on of the administration it is beli opinion of the administration it is being closely approached. Certain it is, that at the recent Cabinet session the condition of Cuban affairs was earnestly discussed. No particu-lars of the discussion have yet been made

will before long "change its Cuban policy from one of inert sympathy and strict neutral-ity to one of comparative and natural frater-nization with the patriots." BUHOTT. - Dr. ARTHUR SCHOTT, on the 28th in instant, in the sixty-scond year of his sum. The functi takes ploof from the sum of the formal takes properly morning. From a list o'clock this (Wednesday) morning. From the family are respectfully invited to attend. CARRULL. - On the morning of the 28th instant after a long and painful suffering, which she born with Christian fortitude, JANE JANE JOSE CORNELL. ara.
The inneral will take place from the residence of er son-in-law, George F. D. Soper, No. 31 Sixth treet southeast, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at clock. The relatives and friends of the family re respectfully invited to attend.

known, but there are strong indicant umong which not the least significant is utspoken editorial in the least significant is

outspoken editorial in the Washington RE-PUBLICAN on the propriety of decided action, that it is quite probable that, in the language of the journal alluded to, our Government

190°coca, POORE, —On the lith instant, at it o'clock p.m., fler a severe liliness, Francus Poona, The relatives and friends of the tamily are respectively requested to amond the funeral from his law estatemen, on freezegown Heights, to-day Wedness

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Polls open at 10 o'clock a. m. and close at 12 m.

J. W. DEEBLE, Secretary.

J. W. DEEBLE, Secretary.

J. W. DEEBLE, Secretary.

SABBATH AT MT. VERNON. The request of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association respectfully informs the public that no visitors are allowed at Mount Vernon on the Sabbath, and that the resident superintendent has been instructed to strictly enforce this rule, and prevent all parties from landing at the wharf or entering by the road upon that day.

J. M. H., HOLLINGSWORTH,

JYZ-6t Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT METBOPOLITAN POLICE.
OFFICE TRYASURER, 422 LOCISIANA AVENUE,
WARHINGTON, D. C., July B. 1878.
Scaled proposals will be received at this office
until 12 o'clock m. on THUESDAT, the 26th instant, for keeping the police telegraph lines and
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Tre-surer. RETEOPOLIS SAVINGS BANK. The semi-annual dividend of interest will payable to depositors on and after July 20, 1871 the rate of five per cent, per annum on all sum ton deposit one or more all sum.

telf on deposit one or more calendar months during the half year ending July 1, 1878.

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